



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/913,451	08/14/2001	Detlef Stoll	P01.0271	9828
29177	7590	09/28/2006	[REDACTED]	EXAMINER
BELL, BOYD & LLOYD, LLC				SINGH, DALZID E
P. O. BOX 1135			[REDACTED]	ART UNIT
CHICAGO, IL 60690-1135				PAPER NUMBER
			2613	

DATE MAILED: 09/28/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/913,451	STOLL ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Dalzid Singh	2613	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 July 2006.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 16,17,22-25 and 28-31 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 16,17,22-25 and 28-31 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 16, 17, 22, 30 and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wu et al (US Patent No. 6,545,783) in view of Gerstel et al (US Patent No. 6,721,508).

Regarding claim 16, Wu et al disclose add-drop multiplexer system, as shown in Fig. 9, comprising:

a group filter (101) which divides an incoming WDM signal into a plurality of channel groups ($\lambda_1, \lambda_3, \lambda_5\dots$ and $\lambda_2, \lambda_4, \lambda_6\dots$) with channels of different wavelengths; a plurality of different exchangeable modules (such as elements (201, 501 and 202) and (203, 502 and 204)) each of which connect to a respective channel group ($\lambda_1, \lambda_3, \lambda_5\dots$ and $\lambda_2, \lambda_4, \lambda_6\dots$) for connecting through and branching off channels (add/drop switch array (501 or 502) provide connecting through and branching off channels);

wherein each of plurality of different exchangeable modules comprises at least two of a first, a second, and a third module types (the exchangeable module comprise first module types such as elements (201, 501 and 202) and a third module type such as elements (901, 951, 953 and 902));

the first module type being of connected-through and add-drop channels with which longer-term connections of the channels of a channel group are realized (the first module type (201,501 and 202) is for connected-through and add-drop channels); and

a combination filter (111) which receives and combines reconfigured channel groups outputted from the plurality of different exchangeable modules depending on their type, wherein the combination filter forms an outgoing WDM signal.

Wu et al disclose first module type as discussed above and differ from the claimed invention in that Wu et al do not specifically disclose that the first module type being for manual reconfiguration of connected-through and add-drop channels. However, manual reconfiguration of connected-through and add-drop channels is well known. Gerstel et al is cited to show such well known concept. In col. 4, lines 61-67 to col. 5, lines 1-5, Gerstel et al disclose manual configuration of add-drop channels. Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the first module type of Wu et al to provide manual reconfiguration functionality as taught by Gerstel et al in order to connect-through and add-drop channels. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do such in order to provide operational connect-through and add-drop capability in the event that remote controlling of the module is not operational.

Regarding claim 17, as shown in Fig. 9, Wu et al show that the first module type (201,501 and 202) comprises substantially a WDM demultiplexer (201), configurable switching unit (501), and a WDM multiplexer (202). Wu et al disclose first module type

Art Unit: 2613

as discussed above and differ from the claimed invention in that Wu et al do not specifically disclose that the configurable switch is manually configurable switch. However, as discussed above, it would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the first module type of Wu et al to provide manual reconfiguration functionality as taught by Gerstel et al in order to connect-through and add-drop channels. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do such in order to provide operational connect-through and add-drop capability in the event that remote controlling of the module is not operational.

Regarding claim 22, wherein the third module type comprises an optical connecting cable (as shown in Fig. 9, there is an optical cable connecting the circulators).

Regarding claim 30, Wu et al disclose add-drop multiplexer system, as shown in Fig. 9, comprising:

a plurality of add-drop multiplexing devices (such as elements (201, 501 and 202) and (203, 502 and 204)) connected to one another via optical waveguides; and each of the add-drop multiplexing devices comprising a group filter (101) which divides an incoming WDM signal into a plurality of channel groups ($\lambda_1, \lambda_3, \lambda_5\dots$ and $\lambda_2, \lambda_4, \lambda_6\dots$) with channels of different wavelengths, a plurality of different exchangeable modules (such as elements (201, 501 and 202) and (203, 502 and 204)) each of which connects to a respective channel group for connecting through and branching off

channels, the exchangeable modules comprising at least two of first, second, and third module types;

the first module type being for connected-through and add-drop channels with which longer-term connections of the channels of a channel group are realized (the first module type (201,501 and 202) is for connected-through and add-drop channels) and the third module type utilized for closed connecting-through of a channel group (third module type such as elements (901, 951, 953 and 902)); and

a combination filter (111) which receives and combines reconfigured channel groups outputted from the plurality of different exchangeable modules depending on their type, wherein the combination filter forms an outgoing WDM signal.

Wu et al disclose first module type as discussed above and differ from the claimed invention in that Wu et al do not specifically disclose that the first module type being for manual reconfiguration of connected-through and add-drop channels. However, manual reconfiguration of connected-through and add-drop channels is well known. Gerstel et al is cited to show such well known concept. In col. 4, lines 61-67 to col. 5, lines 1-5, Gerstel et al disclose manual configuration of add-drop channels. Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the first module type of Wu et al to provide manual reconfiguration functionality as taught by Gerstel et al in order to connect-through and add-drop channels. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been

motivated to do such in order to provide operational connect-through and add-drop capability in the event that remote controlling of the module is not operational.

Regarding claim 31, Wu et al disclose add-drop multiplexer system, as shown in Fig. 9, comprising:

a group unit (101) which divides an incoming WDM signal into a plurality of channel groups;

a plurality of different exchangeable modules (such as elements (201, 501 and 202) and (203, 502 and 204)) each of which connect to a respective channel group for connecting through and branching off channels;

the exchangeable modules comprising at least one of first, second, and third module types, the first module type being for reconfiguration of connected-through and add-drop channels with which longer-term connections of the channels of a channel group are realized (the first module type (201, 501 and 202) is for connected-through and add-drop channels) and the third module type utilized for closed connecting-through of a channel group (third module type such as elements (901, 951, 953 and 902)); and

a combination unit (111) receives and combines reconfigured channel groups outputted from the plurality of different exchangeable modules depending on their type, wherein the combination filter forms an outgoing WDM signal.

Wu et al disclose first module type as discussed above and differ from the claimed invention in that Wu et al do not specifically disclose that the first module type

being for manual reconfiguration of connected-through and add-drop channels. However, manual reconfiguration of connected-through and add-drop channels is well known. Gerstel et al is cited to show such well known concept. In col. 4, lines 61-67 to col. 5, lines 1-5, Gerstel et al disclose manual configuration of add-drop channels. Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the first module type of Wu et al to provide manual reconfiguration functionality as taught by Gerstel et al in order to connect-through and add-drop channels. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do such in order to provide operational connect-through and add-drop capability in the event that remote controlling of the module is not operational.

3. Claim 23 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wu et al (US Patent No. 6,545,783) in view of Gerstel et al (US Patent No. 6,721,508) and further in view of Gaudino et al "Remote Provisioning of a Reconfigurable WDM Multichannel Add/Drop Multiplexer".

Regarding claim 23, as shown in Fig. 9, the combination of Wu et al and Gerstel et al shows plurality of module types (see Fig. 9 of Wu et al) and differ from the claimed invention in that the combination does not show a fourth module type, wherein said fourth module type establishes a remote configuration of drop-continue channels by coupling out a part of an incoming signal of a channel group and transmitting the other part. However, remote configuration of drop-continue channels

is well known. Gaudino et al teach such well known concept (see abstract). Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide remote configuration as taught by Gaudino et al to the system of the combination. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do such in order to provide flexibility of drop-continue of the signal.

4. Claims 24, 25, 28 and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wu et al (US Patent No. 6,545,783) in view of Gerstel et al (US Patent No. 6,721,508) in view of Gaudino et al "Remote Provisioning of a Reconfigurable WDM Multichannel Add/Drop Multiplexer" and further in view of Liu et al (US Patent No. 6,208,443).

Regarding claim 24, the combination of Wu et al, Gerstel et al and Gaudino et al differ from the claimed invention in that the combination does not disclose that the fourth module type has a coupling device for coupling out at least part of a signal representing the incoming WDM signal and a circulator and also at least one tunable filter for coupling out specific channels of said channel group. However, it is well known to form drop-continue functionality using circulators and tunable filters. Liu et al is cited to show such well known concept. In Fig. 5, Liu et al show circulator (404) and tunable filter (402) for drop-continue functionality. Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide drop-continue functionality using circulators and tunable filters. One of

ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do such in order to reduce crosstalk between channels.

Regarding claim 25, the combination of Wu et al, Gerstel et al and Gaudino et al show at least one filter arrangement acting as a WDM demultiplexer for separating the coupled-out WDM signal into a plurality of channels of different wavelength (see Fig. 9 of Wu et al).

Regarding claim 28, the combination of Wu et al, Gerstel et al and Gaudino et al differ from the claimed invention in that the combination does not disclose the fourth module includes a plurality of tunable filters and an additional WDM demultiplexer receiving the coupled-out part of the signal representing the channel group, designated for outputting a number of the channels which corresponds to a number of the tunable filters. However, it is well known to form drop-continue functionality using demultiplexer and tunable filters. Liu et al is cited to show such well known concept. In Fig. 5, Liu et al show tunable filter (402) and demultiplexer (512) for drop-continue functionality. In col. 7, lines 52-57, Liu et al disclose that any channel can be dropped. Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide drop-continue functionality using tunable filters and demultiplexer. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do such in order to separate each channel.

Regarding claim 29, as shown in Fig. 9, Wu et al show that the channels of at least one of the channel groups are adjacent in terms of frequency (the channels are spaced closely together, therefore the channels are adjacent).

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments filed 28 July 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

On the remarks, applicant indicates that it is unclear to applicant how elements 201, 501 and 202 are considered as "exchangeable modules". These elements exchanges optical signals by adding, dropping and/or pass-through the optical signals and therefore considered as exchangeable modules.

In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

In response to applicant's argument that the examiner's conclusion of obviousness is based upon improper hindsight reasoning, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does

not include knowledge gleaned only from the applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper. See *In re McLaughlin*, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971).

Based on these, the prior arts still read on the claimed subject matter.

Conclusion

6. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Art Unit: 2613

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dalzid Singh whose telephone number is (571) 272-3029. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 9am - 5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jason Chan can be reached on (571) 272-3022. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

DS

September 22, 2006

Dalzid Singh